









WHOLE NO. 130

EDWARD WARREN, an Englishman, formerly one of the editors of the anti-Catholic paper, the Standard, has been admitted to the holy order of deacons, by Bishop Griswold, at Providence.

MISS BEECHER ON SLAVERY.—Miss Catherine M. Beecher, formerly principal of the female seminary in Hartford, has in the press a volume entitled—"An Essay on Slavery and Abolitionism, with reference to the duty of American females."

The New York anniversary are now taking place. We shall give full reports in our next. The anniversary in this city commenced on the evening of the 29th.

#### Exhibition at Cambridge.

Mr. Editor.—Believing that it will be interesting to many of your readers to hear word of opinion of Chateaubriand on the law relative to individual freedom—J. L. T. Coddge, Boston.

3. A Greek dialogue—Phocion and Ctesiphon—Rufus King, Cincinnati, Ohio, William C. Tenney, Newmarket, N. H.

4. A retired statesman's or warrior's review of his public career—Daniel Wight, Natick.

5. A Greek version—Speech of Rhenzi, exhorting his followers to expel the Colonna from their castle—W. P. M. Parkman, Boston.

6. The style in which Americans speak of their social blessings—Charles H. Rice, Brookfield.

7. A Latin dialogue—Juba and S. phax—Amos Smith, Boston, James R. Pierce, Dorchester.

8. The strict application of moral rules to the Policy of States—J. F. W. Lane, Boston.

9. An English version—Mirabeau's declaration of his political opinions, before the national assembly, February 3d, 1789—Gardner H. Shaw, Boston.

10. A discussion—Whether national literature is to be regarded more as a cause, or a consequence of national refinement—Horace Morison, Peterborough, N. H., Charles T. Russell, Princeton.

11. A Latin version—Orations of Gaius Marius de Chatham contra de bello Americano para—C. W. Scates, Dover, N. H.

12. The view which a great mind takes of its own productions—Charles H. A. Dall, Boston.

13. The ear—Clifford Bricker, Framingham, Mass. Universal gravitation—Manlius S. Clarke, Cambridge.

The structure of the organs of the human voice—John F. East, Charleston, S. C.

The fundamental principles of the differential calculus—S. T. Hilditch, Gloucester.

14. Martyrdom—C. S. Wheeler, Lincoln.

The audience present at this exhibition was unusually large, and the performances taken together were considered by competent judges somewhat superior to those generally exhibited on such occasions.

W.

\*Those marked with the asterisk are seniors, the rest juniors.

Sympathy for the Free Church.

Mr. Editor.—I would inform Couidige who has recently written for your paper, on the Atonement of the churches &c., that he is not the only person who mourns over the treatment which the Free Church of Boston receives from the professed friends of Christ. I have conversed with some of the clergy of the Norfolk conference of churches on that subject, and found that they feel unpleasantly about it. One said he thought those who treated them thus, ought to be rebuked. Another named to invite the Free Church to join our conference. When Mr. A. at a former meeting or Mr. B. at our meeting last spring, got up to inform us of the condition of the Suffolk Conference of churches, think you we did not want to inquire, what had become of the Free Church? Do not let our good feelings be again hurt, at another meeting, by seeing an opponent of the Free Church rise to answer.

A ELDER OF PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

A FAREWELL DISCOURSE to his late charge in Framingham, by Rev. George Trask. We have read this discourse with considerable interest. The author's subject is on the "Importance of a faithful exhibition and a cordial reception of moral and divine truth," text John 8: 32. He says,—"I shall advert, first, to a few truths, which should be thus exhibited."

I shall dwell, secondly, to a few obstacles, which tend to prevent the faithful exhibition of truth.

I shall dwell, thirdly, on a few of the happy effects which arise from giving truth a cordial admission."

In speaking of gospel duties, he introduces the subject of

Conservation to Christ.

"The gospel requires of the believer unreserved consecration to Christ. A consecration of property, soul, mind, and strength. A consecration which places him in the attitude of a steward, accountable for all things, to his Master; so that the inquiry with him should be, not what portion of his possessions he shall devote to the good of a world purchased by Christ's blood,—but what portion he shall cast into the sacred treasury;—but in fact, what portion of all which he holds, shall be appropriate to his own comfort, and the comfort of his family? Such, I believe, is the extent of the gospel requirement. On the other hand, we are assured, that disciples thus consecrated to Christ, who thus suffer with him, shall also reign with him; that he will rescue them from the bonds of iniquity, and bestow on them an unending crown."

As this consecration is obligatory on all,—as none are so young, none are so old, none are so rich, and none are so poor, as to be privileged with exemption,—there arises an inference, often disregarded, but of vital consequence to our churches. The inference is this, that Christian discipleship recognizes but one, essentially one standard, for all who profess the Christian name.

This, you are sensible, is contrary to the idea which prevails in very many minds in our churches. Have you never seen professors, who appeared to dwell, with no little satisfaction, on the thought, that they were not deacons,—that they were not ministers? cherishing the delusive idea,

that some degree short of entire consecration might do for them, moving as they do, in walks more retired. The language of many, many hearts is this,—I will be a minister, O how I would become! I would wash my hands in innocency, so would I compass thine inheritance, O Lord. My attainments would be saintly! angelic! If I were a minister, I would give all my goods to feed the poor, and my body to be burned! Forgetting myself, forgetting my family, in my burning ardor, I would shake off the claims of morality, and live, and move almost an unfeeling spirit!

In reply, if a reply is need, it is sufficient to say, that entire consecration is entire consecration, whether it respect a minister, a deacon, or a private member; whether it respect the disciple who has one talent, five talents, or ten; all, all, is to be laid at Christ's feet, and in an unreserved sacrifice.

I am dwelling on no trivial error. It is an error which is doing irreparable injury in the churches of God. It should be extirpated, annihilated. This truth should be placed in a flood of light,—that though a minister is to be an example to the flock, still, minister as he is, he has as really a right to be unlovely, fitful, fluctuating in religion; he has as really a right to amiss money, hoard it up for posterity, or worse; he has as really a right to be big, thoughtful, to slander his fellow-men, create factions, and serve Satan, as any private member in all the churches of the land. The result is plain. No disciple can properly claim this right. In professing to be Christ's, in binding ourselves in Christian vows, we solemnly declare, that, whether we live, we live unto the Lord, and whether we die, we die unto the Lord; and if, after this consecration, we live unto ourselves, we are chargeable with robbery, in the sight of God."

We may make an extract on slavery at another time.

Under the head of obstacles, the author speaks of

1. "Antiquity. Many persons are wedded to the traditions of the elders; they value old opinions as the antiquary values an old coin, an old vase, or other rusty relic of ancient days.

2. In intimate connection with this, dread of singularity is another obstacle to the reception of truth. There are many who never rise to the consciousness of individual responsibility,—who seldom ask what is right independently of usage, common opinion and legal decision,—who seldom ask what is right in the estimation of God, with a feeling of accountability for rectitude of opinion, and rectitude of practice.

3. Truth is impeded in its progress, by the influence of many who are its professed friends. Indifference is soul withering. Of the two, opposition, keen opposition, is preferable to indifference.

4. Truth is retarded by the pecuniary selfishness of many of its open and professed friends.

5. Important truths are retarded by the pretence, that they are in advance of the times. It is admitted, that the slaves in our land are entitled to the rights of men. Still, as society is unprepared for the reception of this sentiment, they must hug their chains, till their masters, self-moved, set them free. It is admitted, that Jesus Christ urges upon us the principle of non-resistance, in language unequivocal, and by the eloquence of his own example; but as the world is depraved, enmured to heroes and blood, expediency bids us take the posture of war, sustain standing armies, build forts, and tolerate an inefficient and puerile militia.

Now if Christians are to lay aside the peculiarities of Christianity, if they are to regard the commands of Christ as unsafe to obey, and reason as they see fit, as politicians and men of the world, when I ask, when is the millennium day to bless mankind?"

The remarks under the third head, and the farewell address are well worthy of attentive perusal. Mr. T. had been highly successful in his ministry in Framingham.

THE REIGN OF PUBLIC OPINION, or the achievements of the popular will triumphing over law; being the substance of a discourse delivered on the day of annual fast, 1837, in Bowdoin street church, by J. U. Parsons. The writer says in his preface,—

"The author of this discourse is not, technically, an abolitionist. It was not prepared at the instigation of any society or body of men whatever, but solely from the author's deep conviction of hazard to the community, from the reign which it condemns. It aims to defend no specific class of citizens; but to develop the fundamental principle upon which the defence of all classes depends."

The discourse is, on the whole, rather common place, though many good and important things are said. To do justice to this subject, requires the first rate talents of a thorough abolitionist. Not that technical abolitionism is essential, but it requires one who is willing to follow out first principles to their legitimate results, as none but abolitionists appear to be willing to do, on subjects connected with the morals of the community.

To write on and do justice to the subject of mobs requires a man who is able to grasp their causes and operations, and present them in all their fearful aspects, so that the readers may be suitably alarmed, and induced to act as Christians, freemen, and patriots.

We repeat, that most which our author has said is very well. He speaks of

1. The origin of riotous proceedings.

2. The component parts of a riot—the instigators, the operatives, the constitutional authorities, and the sufferers.

3. Spirit and motives from which riots proceed.

"The ostensible object is highly disinterested. The instigators would have us believe, that a love of country, a regard for order, a spirit of philanthropy, and may be a surprising zeal for religion has compelled them, reluctantly, to enter upon the disagreeable business,—an arduous so stimulating that they cannot wait the operation of judicial process, but feel constrained to prevent the ordinary operations of law."

"The motives of those who engage in the execution of the outrage have been allotted to. Many are deceived in regard to the character and tendency of their conduct. Others are the mere tools of their superiors. Others still partake of their spirit, and enter the chase as curs that love the game. As a general thing, however, their voice is but an echo: what they have been told in secret, they proclaim in the street. What they have heard whispered in the ear in closets, they trumpet to the winds."

"The motives of magistrates, who shrink from the faithful discharge of official duty, are similar in their selfish character to those which influence the instigators. In some instances, their personal interest is molested. In others, a fear of losing popularity, or the desire of courting popular favor, is a sufficient inducement to lead to the most flagrant violation of their public trust."

4. The characteristics of a popular tribunal.—Discord, consequent confusion, noise, ignorance, uncontrollable passion, and headless impetuosity.

5. Connection between the development of this spirit and the stability of religious and civil institutions.

6. General principles established. This chapter is made up of inferences from the preceding facts. In conclusion the author says,—

At such a crisis let us

1. Know no party in politics, but strict and bold defenders of the supremacy of the law.

2. Let us avoid, as far as possible, in our language and measures, giving any occasion of excitement to those who seek occasion.

3. Let us abstain from every thing, that can

be so construed as to give countenance to such proceedings, however plausible the pretence.

4. Let us fearlessly and steadfastly abide by the dictates of our own consciences, regardless of the demands of a lawless populace.

5. Let us, moreover, earnestly contend for this right, in defence of every fellow-citizen; how ever his opinions may differ from our own.

6. Let civil magistrates fearlessly discharge their duty,—defend every citizen in his chartered rights.

Baptist Foreign Mission.

The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, held its 23d annual meeting, in Philadelphia, on the 26th ult. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., first vice president, and acting president of the Board, at 10 o'clock, A. M. After the usual devotional exercises, the annual report of the Board was called for, extracts of which were read by the corresponding secretary, Rev. Dr. Bolles. From the report, it appeared that the general aspect of the various missions under the patronage of the Board is one of very great encouragement. The following is a brief summary of some of the more important facts exhibited in the report:—

The Board have under their direction twenty-four missions:—twelve among the Indians; one in Haiti, W. I.; three in Europe—in France, Germany and Greece; one in Africa; and seven in Asia; 35 stations, exclusive of numerous out stations; 53 missionaries and assistant missionaries, including 49 teachers, and 6 printers; 160 native preachers and assistants, exclusive of assistants in the printing department; 30 churches containing 1300 members, of which more than 300 have been baptized the past year—and of these 50 were among the Indians, and 100 among the Karens; 45 schools containing about 700 scholars.

Twenty missionaries and assistant missionaries, appointed since the last annual meeting, exclusive of Karen assistants, have joined, or are on their way to their respective missions. Three native assistants have been dismissed at their request, and one native assistant has been discharged.

There are four printing establishments, at Shawanoe, Maulmein, Bankok, and Sadiya, of which are attached 11 printing presses, and founds of type for printing in 14 languages, exclusive of the English. The number of pages printed in the year ending December, 1835, at Maulmein, and Shawanoe, was about 8,500,000.

From the treasurer's report it appeared that the total receipts of the Board for the year ending April, 1837, were \$70,010 66, and the expenditures for the same period were \$69,051 46; of the receipts, \$10,000 were from the American and Foreign Bible Society, and upwards of \$10,000 were from Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, for printing and circulating the sacred Scriptures in foreign languages.—Wakhaman.

BAPTIST BIBLE SOCIETY.—At the Baptist convention held at Philadelphia, composed of 420 members from twenty-four different States, it was resolved to establish a Society to be located at New York, and to be called the "American and Foreign Bible Society." The following are the resolutions.

1. Resolved, That under existing circumstances it becomes the duty of the Baptist denomination in the U. S. to form a society for the translating, printing, and circulating of the Sacred Scriptures.

2. Resolved, That the name of the society be the American and Foreign Bible Society.

3. Resolved, That for the coming year the society shall confine its operations to the support of foreign translations.

4. Resolved, That the denomination be affectionately requested to send to the annual meeting of the society, in the last week of April next year, an expression of their views, as to the duty of engaging in domestic distribution.

5. Resolved, That the president and secretary of this convention be appointed to prepare and address a circular to the churches of our denomination, laying before them these resolutions.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.—We believe our readers will feel deep regret at the announcement, that the house of Arthur Tappan & Co. has been obliged to suspend payment. This took place on the 1st instant. They have not met with any losses of magnitude, that we can learn; and their suspension is to be attributed to the impossibility, at this juncture, of negotiating business-paper, the failures on the part of their debtors to meet their payments punctually—the too widely extended business in which they, as well as the rest of the mercantile community, are involved—and the other numerous causes of the present unprecedented pressure. Several merchants of this city, on learning the difficulties of the house, with great liberality, offered A. T. & Co., loans of their notes to the amount of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, to enable them to proceed in their business, but as the Banks did not deem it expedient to discount their paper, the liberal offer of aid was of no avail. We presume that A. T. & Co., will ask an extension from their creditors, and meantime, in the belief that it will be granted, and they not be compelled to make an assignment, will continue their business.—Even.

SAWYER'S DISSENTION ON SERVITUDE.—Rev. L. A. Sawyer, of New-Haven, whose sound judgment on Biblical criticism is well known and appreciated, has just published a volume, entitled, "A Dissertation on Servitude, embracing an examination of the Scripture doctrines on the subject, and an inquiry into the character and relations of slavery." He first defines the nature of servitude, shows what is righteous servitude, examines the servitude that prevailed under the patriarchal and Mosaic dispensations—the slavery of the Greeks and Romans—the New Testament doctrines respecting servitude, and the different kinds of servitude known. He then answers the two great questions, "Is slavery wrong? and ought slavery to be immediately abolished?"

FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—At the meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society, on the 27th instant, about 20 delegates were appointed to attend the female convention this week in New York.

Sarah M. and Angelina E. Grimké were in that city, and addressed the meeting aforesaid. They will proceed to the eastward again in a few days.

The Buckingham Female Anti-Slavery Society has also appointed three delegates to attend the convention.

The following young gentlemen, students of Lane Seminary have been licensed to preach, after having been fully examined—Alexander Duncan, Jesse Caswell, William T. Savage, George S. Hastings, Henry W. Beecher, Joseph Fowler, Samuel C. Masters, Benjamin W. Reynolds, and Loring J. Frazey.

The proprietors of the New York Observer have made arrangements with the Rev. Joseph Tracy, late of the Boston Recorder, to take charge of the editorial department of the Observer for a few months. Mr. Tracy commenced his labors with this number of the paper.

New York, May 6th 1837.

ORDINATION.—On Wednesday, May 3, Mr. Daniel J. Noyes, was ordained and installed pastor of the South Congregational church in Concord N. H. Sermon by Rev. N. Bouton of the North Church. President Lord had been expected to preach the sermon, but was prevented from attending.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church met in the central church in Philadelphia, at the corner of Cherry and Eighth streets, on Thursday the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. and according to constitutional requirement will be opened with a sermon from the Rev. John Witherspoon, or in case of his absence, the last moderator present.

INSTALLATION.—The Rev. Sumner G. Clapp was installed on the 26th ult. at Cabotville as pastor over the sixth Congregational church and society in Springfield. Introductory prayer by Rev. Dr. Ogden. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. White of Southbury. Justifying prayer by Rev. Mr. Perkins of Andover. Charge to the pastor by Rev. Mr. Crosby of Enfield. Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Dorus Clark. Charge to the people by Rev. Mr. Condit of South Hadley. Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Tyler of South Hadley Canal.

Integrity of the Union.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the convention of the Friends of the Integrity of the Union (anti-abolitionists) held at Harrisburgh, Pa. on the 1st and 2d instant:

The cautious wisdom, which distinguished the framers of the constitution of the United States, is strikingly manifested in the reserve with which that instrument alludes to the existence of domestic servitude among us. Although the topic was necessarily presented to their view, and exerted an important influence over several articles of the compact, the term slave or slavery no where occurs.

The apportionment of representatives and of direct taxes, is required to be made according to the population of the states respectively, by adding to the whole number of free persons, including excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states should think proper to admit, is not to be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808. No person held to labor or service in one state according to the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such labor or service, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party, to whom such labor or service may be due. By this carefully varied but clear phraseology, it was sought to protect the interest of the slave holding states, and to secure the right of the master to the services of his slave. Congress was vested with power to prohibit the introduction of slaves after the year 1808; but in all other respects, the subject of slavery was included in the general reservation of powers not delegated, and was left to the unrestricted action of each state within its own limits. Such are the articles of the constitution which relate to slavery within the United States, fully recognizing its existence, and guarding against any legislation which might liberate an abiding slave.

When it is remembered, how many conflicting interests, and how numerous, varied habits of thought and life, were embodied in this compact, concession which would be required to enforce all its arguments, and to rescind its principles from violation. Nor can it be necessary to demonstrate to the candid and the honorable, that the spirit of this compact is opposed to measures by which the rights it recognizes are disturbed in their exercise, or impaired in their security. Principle cannot sanction an indirect interference with relations which are thus formally vindicated and established.

Slavery existed in the District of Columbia at the time of its cession to the United States, and the rights growing out of this circumstance have recently been made the subject of highly excited discussion. It is not however necessary, in the judgment of this convention, to inquire how far those rights are protected by the terms of the constitution. It is enough that, whether so protected or not, they ought in no wise to be affected by an act of legislation. Were even the power of Congress unquestionable, its action on the subject is forbidden by considerations of the highest policy.

Such it is believed are now the views and opinions of the people of Pennsylvania—a state which acting for itself, but within its own borders treated slavery as an evil to be eradicated, and the whole people are in favor of the single purpose of expressing them, that this convention has been assembled. Its members have been chosen at meetings held without distinction of party in the several counties of the state, and most of them have been specially charged by the language of their commission to "assure our brethren of the Southern States that we, as a state, are opposed to the schemes of the immediate abolitionists, and that we will to the utmost of our ability defend and sustain the constitution of the United States, and that compact by which we are united as one people."

Sensible of the importance of declaring frankly and accurately the general sentiment of Pennsylvania on this subject, the convention, after full consultation, has adopted, in the name of its constituents, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the government of the United States, has no constitutional power whatever over the relation of master and slave, in any of the states of the Union.

Resolved, That whether Congress does or does not possess the right of legislating on the subject of the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia, it would be unwise and impolitic in the extreme, to assert or exercise such right; as any attempt to do so, would impair the harmony and mutual confidence of the states, if not pervert the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That each state has the exclusive right under the constitution, to judge of, establish, and maintain within its own borders, its own system of domestic relations and domestic policy; and that every attempt by the citizens of one state to denounce or invalidate the established institutions of another, is unwarranted by the constitution, and hostile to the peace and harmony of the Union.

Resolved, That no state could be justly required to recognize as valid, under the constitutional compact of the states, a measure which should violate its internal security and peace, or abrogate the rights of property of its citizens; and that we pledge ourselves to unite with the people of the other states, in opposing such infractions of the constitution, and in maintaining the domestic repose of every member of this confederation.

Resolved, That the project of colonizing, on the coast of Africa, free persons of color and manumitted slaves, does hold out to the patriot and philanthropist, the hope of the ultimate abolition of slavery, the elevation of the African race to a state of equality with the rest of the human family, the extension of the blessings of civilization and self-government, and the diffusion of the principles of the sacred gospel of peace within that benighted region; and that the praiseworthy efforts of the colonization societies, to bring about these most desirable results, are entitled to the best wishes and the hearty co-operation of all the friends of the peace, order, harmony, and integrity of the Union of the States.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the president of the United States, the governors of the several states, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

NEWS OF THE DAY

NEW YORK MERCHANTS AND THE PRESIDENT.—The committee of merchants have returned from Washington. On their arrival at the seat of government they addressed a note to the president requesting an interview, to which they received an answer, naming two o'clock as a convenient time for the interview, but suggesting that to avoid all misapprehension, the president desired, that the communication of the committee on the business of the day should be communicated in writing. The committee repaired to the white house at the time appointed, and were received by the president, Mr. Forsyth, secretary of state, and Mr. Woodbury, secretary of the treasury. The committee read and then presented to the president a paper, setting forth their views, as to the causes of the present distress in the commercial world, and requesting a repeal of the specie circular, a call of Congress, and a suppression of suits on bonds. The paper was courteously received, and the president expressed his sympathy for the sufferings which were

endured, but said that the committee would hardly expect him to concur with them in the causes of the distress, and the written communication subsequently made to the committee, the president said that he did not think it expedient to recede the circular, and that he thought a call of Congress at the present time would be inexpedient. The subject of the suspension of suits was reserved for informal consideration; but the committee was assured that the result should be made known without delay, through the collector of the port of New York.

CONSPIRACY.—The legislature convened at Hartford on Wednesday. Stillman K. Whitman, of Middletown, was chosen speaker of the House, and John C. Palmer and Lewis Hyde, clerks. Franklin H. Merriam, was elected secretary of the senate.

Governor Edwards' in his message attributes the present distress to the credit system, and the influence of banks. On the subject of the specie law, as it is called, he expressed himself as follows:

"Your attention is particularly invited to the process of attachment in civil suits, which is given by the laws of this state. It is thought some alterations or modification of our laws on this subject, may be advantageously made, and indeed is imperiously demanded by the present state of things. The law is thought to be unjust, and of course, in its operation, giving to a lender or unfeeling creditor, power over the fortunes of others, far beyond what a due regard to the rights and interests of the debtors themselves or other creditors will warrant, and which is very detrimental to the community at large."

While we were an agricultural people merely, the evils were of less consequence—they have now become very great, and have a tendency to embarrass a period of commercial distress and embarrassment arrives, greatly to aggravate the evil. The property of a man in debt should be considered and treated as the property of all his creditors; and if there is not a sufficiency for the whole, each one is entitled to his share.

As the law now is, one may be paid in full, while the other gets nothing. That sympathy between debtor and creditor, the result of mutual interest, and which in other states frequently saves both, with us, has no room or opportunity for its exercise—but on the contrary, every inducement for its favorable influence is done away, and a heartless and unfeeling scramble, accumulation of expense, and sacrifices of every kind are made to take the place.

Our country, from the agricultural is rapidly advancing to the manufacturing state; and unless there is some modification of our laws, we shall find that whatever our advantages may be in other respects, this branch of industry may be compelled to look elsewhere for an asylum. This subject is particularly recommended to your consideration, and instant action, that measures have been adopted in a neighboring state, and under which they have long lived, and flourished in a manner which is unexampled, and is proposed for your serious examination.

STEELPAIN AGAIN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—At five o'clock this evening, the people of Hollis at church, which remained unprepared since its pinnacle was burnt off, a few weeks since, was again struck by lightning. About ten minutes after the shock, the coving at the bottom of the spire, was observed to be in flames. The members of the fire department repaired promptly to the spot, but before the hose of their engines was in readiness to operate upon the flame, it was extinguished by a few buckets of water, which were carried up by some of the fire-teams, who were able to ascend to a part near where the fire appeared. The spire of the steeple is entirely covered with copper, with the exception of the top, where it was burnt off by the late fire. The copper served as a conductor for the lightning, to the bottom of the spire. That part of the lightning rod which was originally attached to this point, was shattered, and the rods forming the coving were set on fire. The place where the fire appeared, and where the timber was shattered, however, was not immediately above the rod, but on nearly the opposite side of the steeple.

ENGLAND. On the all absorbing question of the money market and the great houses connected with the American trade, the news is favorable and decisive. There is no longer any doubt we think that those houses will be sustained at all events.

The expectation of forcing gold immediately back from this country is wisely abandoned, and the war party pay profits. Many and important obstacles, have, at last been overcome; and for the present, the great houses will go on smoothly.

It is well understood now, that the sum of £2,000,000 will be drawn for, from the states on London, by authority of the Bank of England, repayable in specie. Without such specie measure, the most disastrous consequences are apprehended, particularly adapted to the demand from the States, and which may not readily find any other market. But the present low prices of American produce, and the value of money, will induce, no doubt, great caution in their importations, otherwise large shipments of specie must be made to pay the balance against us. Nothing but economy will save the treasury from emptying, and those who are patriotic and really desirous of securing to our country its enviable name of integrity in fulfilling all its engagements, individual as well as national, will not be tardy in evincing their unqualified example.

Cotton is so so, trade in England had, yet not so bad but that a little return of confidence would give it life and vigor again.

NORWICH RAILROAD. The city of Norwich has agreed to take \$100,000 of the stock of the Norwich and Worcester railroad. This, together with the \$300,000 taken by the State of Massachusetts, will at once enable those who superintend the construction of this great and important work, to go forward with new energy and success. The entire work is to be put under contract immediately.

PAUPERS ADMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY from Jan. 1, to April 25, 1837, viz: Bostonians 52, other Americans 52, foreigners, and the children of foreigners, 101; total 204.

The Plague has abated at Smyrna, but is destroying one hundred per diem at Tripoli. The Consul, Gen. Warrington, with his family, has gone to Malta. At Tripoli it had swept off about 30,000 souls since its commencement.

Riots. Mr. Sibley has introduced into the New York Assembly two bills relating to riots. One of them authorizes peace officers of every description to arrest and hold in custody, without warrant or other process, any person or persons actually engaged in a riot, or going to join any riots; and to command and require the assistance of every male inhabitant of the city, village, or town, in which the riot may be going on, in suppressing the same. Refusal or neglect to obey such command makes the city, village, or town, in which a riot may occur, responsible for all the damages which may be committed by rioters within its limits, upon any building or vessel, or the contents of either. Something of this kind is demanded by the exigencies of the times.

ANTI-ABOLITION. A convention of the "Friends of the Integrity of the Union" (Anti-abolitionists) commenced its sessions at Harrisburgh, Pa. on the 1st inst. Hon. Thomas H. Bald was chosen president. Nearly all the counties in the state were represented.

MISSISSIPPI.—It is reported that the citizens of Yazoo county have torn down their court house, and are now erecting a new one. I should not be surprised at this in Mississippi, for the distress that prevails there is beyond all description. Hundreds of planters have not the means of present subsistence. They are selling their negroes for \$200 and \$300 to get it.

The ship Norma from Havana to New York has \$110,000 in specie.

NEW YORK.—People at a distance may perhaps conclude from all reports which go forth in the newspapers and in conversation, that about all the merchants in New York have failed. But they have not a quarter of them failed. The grocers, as a class, are one side from the storm, and most of the smaller houses, whose credit is not so good, are on the other side, and are standing well. So it is with the shipping men, and the great bulk of the smaller houses, whose credit is not so good, are on the other side, and are standing well. So it is with the shipping men, and the great bulk of the smaller houses, whose credit is not so good, are on the other side, and are standing well.

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lars on two or three of them. The prompt payments are immense every day. The defalcations, it must be confessed, are also large, but quite in a minority.

The trial of B. H. White at Washington, for burning the treasury, has again terminated, after a very tedious investigation, without a verdict—the jury being unable to agree. A third trial has been ordered.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION for a revision of the constitution have resolved that the proceedings of each day shall be opened with prayer.

NEW ORLEANS.—There are three large houses yet left in the cotton business following to their fall. Produce is going down rapidly. There is a complete dearth of business. We begin to entertain fears that suspension of specie payments is to be the order of the day.

IT IS FASHIONABLE with the New York bells to parade Broadway in calico gowns.

HORSE RACES.—A bill to establish a race course in the county of Essex in the New York City and County, has been introduced into the legislature by Sibley, Zabiskie, Andrews, and Townsend. The latter gentleman said he had received a letter from alderman Ingraham, of New York, who informed him that the citizens of Harlem and others in the vicinity



